1: Coon E-5 (1926-1927) 1931 MX3 Rif MX3

delta. The course of the Ghis slants southwestward from Targuist, while the Nekor flows directly northward through sharp canyons from the mountain of Kuin in Gzennaya, to separate, farther along, Temsaman and Beni Tuzin from Beni Urriaghel. On the other side of the promontory of Temsaman empties the Amkaran, or Wed el Kebir, which commences a short distance away in the mountains of Beni Tuzin. Next to the Amkaran lies an unimportant stream called the Tasagin, coming down from the Dhar O Baran in Beni Ulishk. Beyond this there are none but the important arteries of the Kert and the Muluya, the former of which originates in Gzennaya, the seeming umbilicus of the Rif, and the latter of which flows northward from distant Tafilelt, where its head lies near that of the Draa, a lengthy watercourse emptying into the Atlantic nearly opposite the Canary Islands.

Such is the catalogue of rivers, the waters of which are jealously guarded and conserved, and which have been the cause of many of the local wars in the Rif.

The mountains of the Rif are supposed to be fabulously rich in minerals, including coal, iron, gold, and petroleum. None of these, however, have been extracted by the present inhabitants of the country, and hence they do not concern us here. Suspicion engendered by the presence of the minerals does more to hamper travel and research in the Rif than all other factors combined.

VEGETATION

It is too early in the course of Riffian research to give a complete list of botanical species from that country; no systematic botanist, as far as I know, has published any description of its flora. It will therefore have to suffice in this volume to present merely a very fragmentary roster of some of the more noticeable wild trees and bushes, such as readily meet the eye of the traveler, with local names and tentative identifications, made by observation and by analogy with the rest of North Africa.

CONIFERS

taidha, a tall, straight-growing conifer, with a large globular cone. This tree is much prized for house-building material.

taidha temjda, a similar tree, relatively stunted, with thick, wide branches. The *taidha* is found on the upper slopes of mountains; the *taidha temjda* grows on the mountain-tops and in the passes, where it is exposed to the elements: hence both may belong to the same species. (Plate I shows examples of both.)

Justinard calls the *taidha* a pine.[1] Hanoteau and Letourneau list for Algeria four species of terebinths; *Pistacia terebinthus L.*, *P. Atlantica Desf.*, *P. Lentiscus L.*, and *Rhus pentaphylla Desf.*[2]

takka, another conifer, with a small, compact cone. The wood of this tree is used in making tar. (Perhaps its name is related to the Ntifa word for terebinth.[3]) Justinard calls this a juniper.[4]

afezaz, the scrub juniper (not to be confused with *afesas*). Laoust postulates that the Berber root *zz* indicates the idea of spines or thorns, and cites other words, in Berber dialects, which contain this root and mean juniper.[5]

[1] Commandant Justinard, *Manuel de Berbère Marocain (Dialecte Rifain)*, p. 48.
[2] A. Hanoteau and A. Letourneau, *La Kabylie*, vol. 1, pp. 82-83.
[3] E. Laoust, *Mots et Choses Berbères*, p. 487. [4] Page 131. [5] Page 323.